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A LIVABLE ENVIRONMENT FOR WILDLIFE IS QUALITY ENVIRONMENT FOR MAN

Volume IV—No. 5 MONTANA FISH & GAME DEPARTMENT May, 1969

Like to hike the back country? You'll have lots of company if you care to join groups like this one looking into beautiful Jewel Basin. Photo by Bob Cooney

WILDERNESS WALKS

Fifty-four organized group walks, rides, and boat trips are scheduled in June, July, August, and September for Wildernesses, Primitive Areas, and roadless back country of the Northern Region National Forests. This year, walks, rides, and boat trips are being conducted by:

AMERICAN FORESTERY ASSOCIATION (AFA)

919 Seventeenth Street NW,
Washington, D.C. 20006

MONTANA WILDERNESS ASSOCIATION (MWA)

Box 548
Bozeman, Montana 59715

WILDERNESS SOCIETY (WS)

729 Fifteenth Street NW,
Washington, D.C. 20005

SIERRA CLUB (SC)

1050 Mills Tower
San Francisco, Calif. 94104

June 14-21—Gates of the Mountains Wilderness, Helena National Forest: Start from Helena, Montana, 8-day walk (WS)

June 21-22—Gates of the Mountains Wilderness, Helena National Forest: Start from Helena, Montana, 2-day walk (MWA)

June 28-29—Crow Creek Falls, Helena National Forest: Start from Townsend, Montana, 2-day walk (MWA)

June 28-29—Lilly Lake Wilderness boundary study, Custer National Forest: Assemble Parkside Campground on Rock Creek, west of Red Lodge, 2-day walking trip (MWA)

June 29—Squaw Peak, Lolo National Forest: meeting place is Aerial Fire Depot, west of Missoula, 1-day walk (MWA)

June 29—Mount (Lady) Blackmore, Gallatin National Forest: Meeting place at entrance to Hyalite Canyon, 8 miles south of Bozeman on Hyalite Road, 1-day walk (MWA)

July 7-18—Bob Marshall Wilderness, Flathead National Forest: departure from Missoula, Montana, 12-day ride (AFA)

July 5-12—Lincoln-Scapegoat Area, Helena National Forest: Depart from Helena, Montana, 8-day walking trip (WS).

July 9—Hyalite Canyon, Gallatin National Forest: Meeting place south end of Hyalite Lake, 1-day walk (MWA)

July 12—Timberline Lake, Custer National Forest: meeting place at Timberline Trailhead near Camp Senia on the West Fork of Rock Creek, 1-day walk (MWA)

July 12-13—Hidden Lake-Headquarters Pass, Lewis & Clark National Forest: Meeting place at trailhead at the end of Ear Mountain road, 2-day walk (MWA)

July 13—Lolo Peak, Bitterroot National Forest: Meeting place Lolo, Montana, 1-day walk (MWA)

July 12-13—Rimini-Red Mountain, Helena National Forest: meeting place Forest Service's Moose Creek Campground 5 miles south of Rimini Ten Mile Creek turnoff at the foot of MacDonald Pass; 2-day walk (MWA)

July 16-26—Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, Bitterroot National Forest, assemble, Missoula, Montana, 11-day walk (WS)

July 16-17—Bitterroot Mountains—Tin Cup and El Capitan, Bitterroot National Forest assemble at Darby, Montana, 2-day walk (MWA)

July 18-20—Swan Range—Sunburst Lake; Lolo National Forest: Assemble at Napa Point Lookout near Seeley Lake, Montana, 3-day walk (MWA)

July 19-30—Bob Marshall Wilderness, Flathead National Forest: Assemble in Missoula, 12-day ride (WS)

July 19—Hellroaring Lakes, Custer National Forest: Beartooth Wilderness boundary study, meeting place Parkside Campground on Rock Creek, west of Red Lodge, Montana, 1-day walk (MWA)

July 19-20—September Morn Lake, Custer National Forest: Assemble at Richel Lodge, 10 miles south of Red Lodge, Montana, on Beartooth Highway, 2-day walk (MWA)

July 20—Stuart Peak in Rattlesnake Mountains, Lolo National Forest: Assemble at East Gate Shopping Center in Missoula, 1-day walk (MWA)

July 19-26—Jewel Basin Area, Flathead National Forest: Assemble in Kalispell, Montana, 8-day walk (WS)

Montanans may receive this publication at no charge by making written request to the Information-Education Division, Montana Fish and Game Department, Mitchell Building, Helena, Montana 59601.

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July 20—Spanish Peaks Primitive Area, Gallatin National Forest: Assemble at Spanish Creek Campground south of Bozeman, Montana, 1-day walk (MWA)

July 20—Continental Divide Trail, Helena National Forest: Assemble at Helena Ranger Station (2001 Poplar, Helena, Montana), 1-day walk (MWA)

July 21-August 1—Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness National Forest: Assemble in Missoula, 12-day ride (AFA)

July 21-August 1—Wilderness Boundary Study, Gallatin National Forest: Assemble at Four Mile Camp on Boulder River south of Big Timber, Montana, 12-day walk (MWA & SC)

July 22-30—Mission Mountains Primitive Area, Flathead National Forest 8-day walk (WS)

July 23—Lava Lake, Spanish Peaks Primitive Area, Gallatin National Forest: Meeting at Bozeman, Montana, 1-day walk (MWA)

July 24-27—Daisy Pass-Woodbine, Gallatin National Forest: Assemble at road east of Cooke City, Montana, 4-day walk (MWA)

July 26-27—Silver Lake in the Absaroka Range, Gallatin National Forest: Assemble at Four Mile Campground, 40 miles south of Big Timber, Montana, on Boulder River Road, 2-day walk (MWA)

July 26-27—Jewel Basin walk No. 1, Flathead National Forest: Assemble at Echo Lake Cafe, 3 miles east of junction of Highways 209 and 35, 2-day walk (MWA)

July 27—Jewel Basin walk No. 2, Flathead National Forest: Assemble at Echo Lake Cafe, 1-day walk (MWA)

July 28-August 3—Oreo Lakes in the Beartooth Primitive Area, Custer National Forest: Assemble 3 miles east of Cooke City, Montana, at old Mine Mill, 7-day walk (MWA)

August 2-13—Bob Marshall Wilderness, Flathead National Forest: Assemble in Missoula, Montana, 12-day ride (WS)

August 2-3—Big Creek and Kootenai Creek in Bitterroot Mountains, Bitterroot National Forest: Meeting place Fort Owen Inn, near Stevensville, Montana, 2-day walk (MWA)

August 2-9—Jewel Basin Area, Flathead National Forest: Assemble in Kalispell, Montana, 8-day walking trip (WS)

August 2-3—Livingston Peak-Elephant Head Mountain, Gallatin National Forest: Assemble at "63" Ranch on Mission Creek near Livingston, Montana, 2-day walk (MWA)

August 3-11—Mission Mountains Primitive Area, Flathead National Forest: Assemble in Missoula, Montana, 8-day walking trip (WS)

August 3-15—Mission Mountains Primitive Area, Flathead National Forest: Assemble at roadhead campground on Beaver Creek, a few miles south of the Condon Ranger Station (Ranger Station is 30 miles north of Seeley Lake, Montana), 12-day walk (SC)

August 3—St. Mary's Peak in the Bitterroot Mountains, Bitterroot National Forest: Assemble at Fort Owen Inn near Stevensville, Montana, 1-day walk (MWA)

August 4-15 — Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness, Bitterroot National Forest: Riders will meet their horses at East Fork Station, east of Sula, Montana, 12-day ride (AFA)

August 7-10—East Rosebud, Beartooth Primitive Area, Gallatin National Forest: Meet at Chief Joseph Campground 3 miles east of Cooke City, Montana, 4-day walk (MWA)

August 14-22—Selway Bitterroot Wilderness, Bitterroot National Forest: Assemble at Missoula, Montana, 8-day walk (WS)

August 9-12—Lake Elaine in Beartooth Primitive Area, Gallatin National Forest: Meet at Clarks Fork Campground 3½ miles east of Cooke City, Montana, 4-day walk (MWA)

August 10-14—Upsidedown Creek-Lake Plateau, Wilderness Boundary Study, Gallatin National Forest: Assemble at Upsidedown Creek trailhead on the Boulder River south of Big Timber, Montana, near Lazy Day Ranch, 5-day walk (MWA)

August 16-25 — Lincoln-Scapegoat Area, Helena National Forest: Assemble in Helena, Montana, 10-day ride (WS)

August 15-17—Anvil Lake, Gallatin National Forest: Assemble at Fisher Creek parking area, on Goose Lake

Road, north of Cooke City, Montana, 2½-day walk (MWA)

August 18-29—Wilderness Boundary Study, Gallatin National Forest: Assemble at Colter Campground east of Cooke City, Montana (MWA & SC)

August 23—Elk Lake-East Rosebud in Beartooth Primitive Area, Custer National Forest: Assemble at East Rosebud Lake Lodge, south of Columbus, Montana, 1-day walk (MWA)

August 23-29—Wilderness Boundary Study, Custer National Forest: Assemble at Sheridan Campground, near Red Lodge, Montana, 7-day walk (MWA & SC)

August 24—Turquoise Lake in the Mission Mountains Primitive Area, Flathead National Forest: Assemble at Forest Service's Mission Mountains information sign on Montana Highway No. 209 north of Seeley Lake, Montana, 1-day walk (MWA)

August 25-Sept. 3—Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, Bitterroot National Forest: Assemble at Missoula, Montana, 10-day walk with packstock (WS)

August 31—Trapper Peak, Bitterroot National Forest: Assemble at Trapper Creek Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center, 10 miles southwest of Darby, Montana, 1-day walk (MWA)

Joseph J. Klabunde

Mr. Klabunde, born in Springfield, Minnesota, resides in Havre. He is a Mobile Homes dealer.

Mr. Klabunde's civic activities include the Eagles, Elks, Hill County Wildlife Association, and the Montana Booster Club.

THE MONTANA FISH & GAME COMMISSION

Hugh G. "Bud" King — Commission Chairman

Mr. King is a very successful contractor in the construction field. He was born in Hamilton, Montana, and he now resides in Frenchtown.

Mr. King served in the navy during World War II. Civic activities include the Shriners, Masons, Jesters, and Elks. Mr. King also served as postmaster at Frenchtown.

Pete Clausen

Mr. Clausen is a native of Malta where he resides. He is an automobile dealer, bulk fuel distributor, and distributor of steel bridges.

Mr. Clausen is a navy veteran. Civic activities include the VFW, Moose Lodge, and Malta Athletic Club. He served six years as Civil Defense Director for Phillips County and is past president of the Malta Lutheran Church.

Joseph J. McCaffery, Jr.—Vice Chairman

Mr. McCaffery is a native of Butte, Montana where he resides. He is an attorney-at-law.

Mr. McCaffery's civic activities include the Butte Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Club.

He has served as an attorney for the RFC in Washington, D.C., as attorney for Draft Board No. 1 in Butte, as a member of the Board of Appeals (Selective Service), and as a special assistant to the Attorney General from 1949-1957.

Robert H. Wilson

Mr. Wilson, a resident of Hardin, was born in Missoula, Montana. He is an attorney at law.

Mr. Wilson is a veteran of the U.S. Air Force. Civic activities include the Elks, Montana Trial Lawyers Association, the American Trial Lawyers Association, and the Montana Bar Association.

Mr. Wilson served as Big Horn county attorney from 1962-1966 and as city attorney for Hardin from 1960-1962.

BOATING REGULATIONS

Beginning about the end of World War II, the boating fraternity grew by leaps and bounds until Montana's legislators, in 1959, considered it was time to regulate the rather heavy boat traffic. Again in 1969, legislators turned their attention to boating laws and passed an act to bring more craft under the state's registration law.

If you're a boater, then you'll want to acquaint yourself with the latest in boat registration, operation, and equipment standards. Following are the questions most commonly asked:

Registration

Do all motorboats used in Montana have to be numbered?

No. Only those motorboats powered by engines of more than eight horsepower are required to be numbered. Other boats **may** be numbered, if desired, for purpose of identification and protection.

How do I obtain a number for my motorboat?

Go to your local county assessor and request an application blank. Fill it in completely and have it signed by either the county assessor or the county treasurer and mail it, together with the proper fee, to the State Board of Equalization, Helena, Montana. Your boat certificate of number and decal will be mailed to you.

How much does a boat Certificate of Number cost?

$1.00 per year.

After obtaining my Certificate of Number, then what?

The official Certificate of Number must be available for inspection on the motorboat for which it was issued at any time the boat is in operation. Also, the number awarded and decal must be displayed on the boat.

How is the number displayed on the boat?

The number awarded must be painted on or attached to each side of the bow of the boat in such a way as to be clearly visible and legibile at a distance of at least 100 feet. It must be:

a. Placed on each side of the forward half of the vessel and above the waterline.

b. Of a color which sharply contrasts with the color of the background.

c. In block letters of good proportion of not less than three inches in height.

d. Hyphenated - with a hyphen between the MT and the three Arabic numerals and the three capital letters. (Example: MT-743-AKC)

e. Readable from left to right. No other number shall be displayed on the bow of the boat.

How is the decal displayed on the boat?

Decals may be displayed by one of the following manners:

a. One on each side of the bow immediately aft of the registration numbers.

b. One on windshield and one facing aft on transom or superstructure so the one may be easily visible from forward and the other from aft of the boat.

c. If windshield curves aft or has side glass facing port and starboard, one may be placed on each side so one may be easily visible from each side.

What will my Montana boat number consist of?

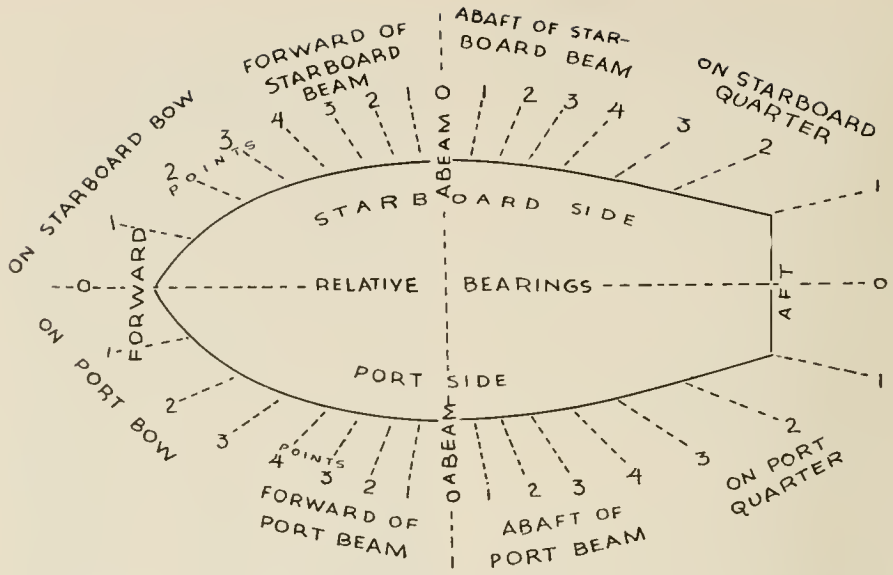
The first part of the boat number will be MT (to designate Montana); this will be followed by three Arabic numerals and three capital letters in sequence and separated by hyphens. (Example: MT-602-AAC)

How often must my boat Certificate of Number be renewed?

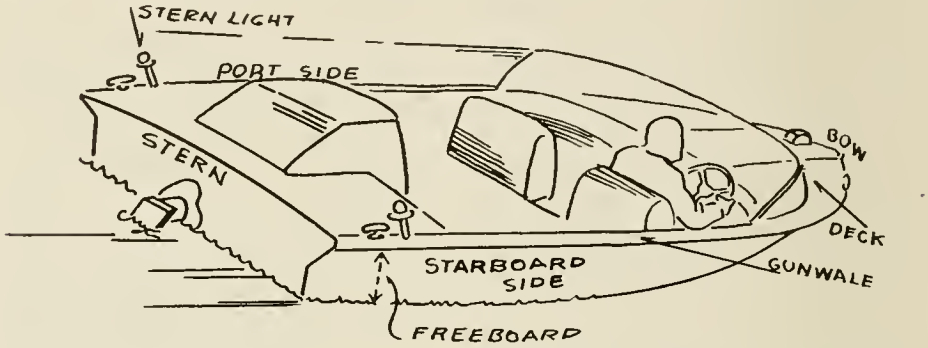
Montana boat Certificates of Number expire on May 1 each year after the calendar date of issuance.

How do I renew my boat Certificate of Number?

Take your pre-punched I.B.M. card application for renewal, which will be mailed to all holders of valid certificates of number by the State Board of Equalization prior to the May 1 expiration date, to your county assessor or to



To most of us landlubbers nautical jargon is next to a foreign language. All boaters, however, should have a basic knowledge of boat nomenclature and relative bearings.



your county treasurer. Have the application signed by the county treasurer or the county assessor and return with the $1 fee to the State Board of Equalization, Helena, Montana. If you do not receive a pre-punched application, go to your county assessor and request an application form. Your renewal certificate and new decal will be mailed to you.

When I renew my boat Certificate of Number, will I get to keep the same number for my boat?

Yes. As long as you do not change boats, and as long as you renew your boat certificate of number promptly each time it expires, you will be allowed to keep the same number.

What if I want to use my boat in another state?

Inasmuch as Montana has a federally approved numbering system, Montana boat certificates of number will be valid in other states. However, if you should keep your boat in another state longer than 90 days, that state may require compliance with its numbering laws.

What if I sell my boat?

You should notify the State Board of Equalization, Helena, Montana, of the sale of your boat, including in such notification the boat number so that you will no longer be charged with the ownership of that boat. You may then give the certificate of number to the person purchasing the boat so that he may use it to purchase a transfer license.

What if I buy a new boat?

You must apply for a new certificate of number for your new boat. You cannot use the number you had for your old boat as boat numbers are not transferable from boat to boat.

What if I buy a second-hand boat which has already been numbered?

You must apply for a new boat certificate of number, but you may retain the numbers already on the boat. Go to your local county assessor and request an application blank. Fill it in and have it signed by either the assessor or the county treasurer and then mail it, together with the certificate issued to the previous owner and the proper fee, to the State Board of Equalization, Helena, Montana. A new certificate, in your name but bearing the same boat number will be issued to you.

What if I move?

You should mail your Certificate of Number to the State Board of Equalization, Helena, Montana, together with a letter giving your new address. The address will be changed on your certificate as well as on the Board's records, and your certificate will be returned to you.

What equipment is required by law?

Generally speaking, required equipment includes life preservers, fire extinguishers, running lights, ventilating system, flame arrestor or backfire trap. However, these requirements vary considerably depending on the size and type of boat and the conditions under which it is being operated. See the following table. Coast Guard regulations require certain sound-producing devices to be on board many motorboats. Though it is not a part of state law, boaters would be wise to carry a hand or mouth operated sound-producing device capable of producing a two second blast and audible for at least one-half mile. This would satisfy Coast Guard standards for boats under 26 feet long.

You're apt to find Coast Guard boarding teams on Canyon Ferry Reservoir, Fort Peck Reservoir, and possibly Yellowtail Reservoir.

Type of Boat	Life Preservers	Fire Extinguishers	Running Lights	Ventilating System	Flame Arrestor or Backfire Trap
Class 1 boats (Less than 26 feet in length.)	One per person aboard. Persons 12 years of age or younger must **wear** an approved life preserver while boat is in motion.	**None** if boat is of completely open construction, powered by an outboard motor and not carrying passengers for hire. **One** in all other cases.	If boat is in operation during hours of darkness.	If carrying or using any inflammable or toxic fluid in any enclosure.	If boat has inboard motor.
Class 2 boats (26 feet to less than 40 feet in length.)	One per person aboard.	Two	If boat is in operation during hours of darkness.	If carrying or using any inflammable or toxic fluid in any enclosure.	If boat has inboard motor.
Class 3 boats (40 feet and over in length.)	One per person aboard.	Three	If boat is in operation during hours of darkness.	If carrying or using any inflammable or toxic fluid in any enclosure.	If boat has inboard motor.

NOTE: ALL LIFE PRESERVERS AND FIRE EXTINGUISHERS REQUIRED UNDER MONTANA LAW MUST BE OF A TYPE APPROVED BY THE U.S. COAST GUARD

How do I know who has the right-of-way when approaching another boat?

Briefly, right-of-way rules are as follows:

When two boats approach each other head on, each boat bears to the right and passes the other on its left side.

When two boats approach each other obliquely or at right angles, the boat on the right has the right-of-way.

When a sailboat and motorboat approach each other, the sailboat has the right-of-way.

One boat may overtake another on either side, but the over-taken boat has the right-of-way.

Accidents

What if I have an accident?

Accidents must be reported to the local sheriff. If an accident involves a death, personal injury, or property damage in excess of $100, you must file a report on a form given you by the sheriff. The sheriff will also make an investigation and file a report.

PROLIFIC TRUMPETERS

Two injured trumpeter swans from Montana donated to a zoo in Great Bend Kansas during the early 1960's have gained national recognition for their prolific and successful nesting while in captivity. The Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recently presented a plaque to Jerry Tillery, Park's Manager of the Brit Spaugh Zoo and Park at Great Bend, recognizing the parks achievements in raising more trumpeters than any other zoo in the United States or Canada.

Trumpeter swans generally do not reproduce while in captivity. The first offsprings of captive trumpeters were hatched June 25, 1965, at the nation's oldest zoo in Philadelphia. Since that time, the Brit Spaugh Zoo has produced 21 cygnets, Philadelphia eight, Salt Lake City six, and Evansville one. Nine cygnets were hatched in 1968, five at Salt Lake City and four at Great Bend.

C. D. Getz with pistol shooting award.

FISH 'N GAMERS TAKE SHOOTING HONORS

C. D. Getz, state Fish and Game warden at Helena outshot some 50 law enforcement officers at a recent pistol shoot in Glasgow, Montana. Getz totaled a score of 946 which was the highest aggregate score by 20 points.

Tom Hay, Fish and Game district supervisor at Glasgow, captured top spot in the state officers' competition with a 815 score. Runner-up Dick Cornellier of the highway patrol scored 770 in the officers' competition.

RECREATION SPECIALIST HIRED

The Park and Recreation Division of the Montana Fish and Game Department recently employed Tony Buechel as a recreation specialist. He will supervise recreation and park lands of the Fish and Game Department west of the Continental Divide and will headquarter in Kalispell.

Buechel holds a B.S. degree in recreation and physical science from Wisconsin State University at LaCrosse and a M.S. degree in outdoor recreation from Colorado State University at Fort Collins. After graduation he was assigned to the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

He spent several years with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources working with the fisheries division. In addition, he spent some time in the planning phase of the child recreation program for the National Scout Executive Training Conference.

MADISON-WALL CREEK GAME RANGE

By Thomas Schurr

The Gravelly Range area, from north to south, is approximately 42 miles long. It is west of the Madison River and forms the west boundary of the Madison Valley. The range is composed of peaks over 9,000 feet in elevation, deep forested canyons, open parks, grass and sagebrush covered benchlands, and numerous springs and creeks. The range has always been the natural habitat of elk, deer, moose, bear and the various species of grouse.

Throughout the years the range has been severely over-grazed by domestic animals. As the lower areas where privately owned many complaints of damage were made because of the elk and deer seeking food and shelter during the wintertime.

In 1961, the Montana Fish and Game Commission purchased an acreage that the elk and deer used in the wintertime. The acreage acquired is approximately eleven sections of deeded lands and public domain leases. The area is composed of river benchlands, timbered canyons, rocky ridges and is crossed by several willow and brush-bordered streams. The Madison River forms the east boundary, privately owned lands border on the north and south, and the national forest lands on the west. The soils are thin, gravelly and rocky and the vegetation is typical to the terrain. The Montana Fish and Game Department took possession in the spring of 1962 and the new acquisition was named, "The Madison Wall Creek Elk Winter Range."

It is desired to have the elk and other game use, undisturbed, the open benchlands and old hay meadows, so the headquarters building site was located on the northeast corner of the game range. All interior fences were removed and most old buildings have been removed, leaving the entire area available for use by game animals. Livestock grazing is prohibited. In years past the entire area had been severely overgrazed by domestic stock so the present program is to rehabilitate the range. In the efforts to accomplish this, the old hay meadows are irrigated and the hay is left standing. The elk readily graze the meadows during the winter months and if not disturbed, they will stay out on the meadows throughout the day. They seem to relish the brome, timothy and alfalfa that grows on these irrigated meadows. Leaving the hay standing year after year will build up a sod and, in time, the planted vegetation will die out and be replaced by native grasses. This will be accomplished as the native grasses throughout the area improve and become capable of producing a seed crop every year. Prevention of domestic stock grazing during the grass-growing season is especially beneficial to the production of grass seed. Fortunately, there are no abandoned croplands; therefore, a grass reseeding program appears not necessary as natural reseeding should be sufficient.

A large band of elk on one of the meadows at the Madison-Wall Creek Game Range.

The past seven years of management have already shown an improvement in the native forage growth and sod development. Because of this forage improvement, greater numbers of elk and deer move onto the game range as soon as the winter snows appear at the higher elevations. They also are staying on the game range later each spring. Aerial surveys in the fall and early winter indicate these animals come from great distances to the game range because the forage is plentiful and fresh and because they are not disturbed during the winter months. With the aid of a bait trap, elk are now being banded and ear-tagged to determine how far and from where they migrate.

A fertilizer experiment is also being conducted on 90 acres of brome and timothy hay meadow. The meadow was measured into sections and various types and amounts of fertilizers applied. The acreage is not irrigated. Measured strips are mowed in the spring. The clippings are sacked, air-dried, then weighed. Because the snow and ice conditions largely determine where and what the elk graze, evaluation is difficult. If snow conditions are favorable, they will graze everything on the meadow. In the spring when the grasses first start to green up, the deer very much favor the fertilized sections. Fertilizer was also applied on several measured strips of native grass on benchlands. Grass growth was improved and much favored by elk and deer.

Productive management will keep the game herds at numbers the area is capable of supporting in the wintertime without damage to the grass, forage and other vegetation. There should be no grazing allowed on the area during the growing season other than by the few game animals which stay on the game range the year-around. The problem will always be to forestall any domestic stock grazing on the game range lands. It will take many years of good management to overcome the results of past heavy use and to de-

velop the area to its best potential.

The game range not only provides a haven and food for the game herds during the wintertime, but also provides access to the game range and surrounding forest for many hunters who search the area for trophy elk or deer. The area elk herds have become noted for prime animals. Very productive and healthy deer herds are making more winter use of the game range and numbers of them are on the game range throughout the summer, along the streams and the ridges. Every year the number of people enjoying the game range has increased. This includes fishermen, hunters, campers and others who enjoy the outdoors.

After the hunting season when large numbers of elk and deer are wintering on the game range, public travel and use must be controlled or prohibited because it is so easy to disturb the game herds, especially the elk, and cause them to leave the game range lands sometimes intruding on private properties which border the game range.

For too long, the game herds and other wildlife have not been considered in the scheme of land use. Problems have arisen, and wild game, especially elk, have difficulty in finding places to winter. The game ranges are a small step in the management, welfare and preservation of a priceless heritage, the wildlife.

Governor Forrest H. Anderson receives the number one AAA Sportsman's License for 1969 from Fish and Game Department Director Frank H. Dunkle and Montana Fish and Game Commission Chairman Hugh G. "Bud" King. Members of the Montana Fish and Game Commission traditionally pay for the Governor's license and present it to him. The "Sportsman's License" entitles the Governor, an avid sportsman since boyhood, to fish, hunt upland game birds, take one deer, one elk and one black bear. The "Sportsman's License" carries an $8.00 fee above the normal cost which goes into projects aimed at improving relations between sportsmen and landowners. (Fish and Game photo by Hector LaCasse)

MONTANA
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